4782

ASBESTOS

Vol. 2 JULY, 1920 No. 1

FURNISHING A COMMON VANTAGE GROUND WHERE THOSE INTERESTED IN ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA MAY MEET FOR DISCUSSION

Published by

SECRETARIAL SERVICE

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The Seal that Signifies "Asbestos Products of the Highest Quality"

THE success of GARCO Asbestos Packings, Automobile Specialties and Textiles is the result of a fixed policy to produce goods of the highest character only.

Among the better known GARCO Asbestos products are:

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Locomotive, Throttle and Air Pump Packings
High Pressure Piston Packings
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Perfect Valve Rings
Flax Packings
High, Low and Medium Pressure Sheet Packings
Gaskets and Gasketing Material
Asbestos Wick and Rope

Asbestos Automobile Specialties

Brake Lining
Transmission Lining for Ford's Cone Clutch and Disc
Clutch Facings
Asbestos Spark Plug Yarn

Asbestos Textiles

Cloth Yarn Cord
Carded Fibre
Braided Tubing

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Main Office and Factories, Charleston, S. C.

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Asbestos Rollboard
Asbestos Millboard
Asbestos Cements
Asbestos Roofings
Asbestos Magnesia Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Air Cell Pipe Coverings

A pipe covering for every condition from the highest steam pressure to the coldest water line.

Norristown Magnesia and Asbestos Co.

Norristown -:- -:- Pennsylvania

Asbestos and Mineral Corporation

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The World's Largest Dealers in Asbestos Crude and Fibre

Sole selling agents for

CANADIAN CRUDE ASBESTOS & FIBRE CORPORATION Ltd.
Thetford Mines

ASBESTOS FIBRE MINING COMPANY
East Broughton

Crudes Nos. 1 and 2. Spinning Fibres
Shingle and Paper Stocks
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A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of Asbestos and Magnesia Industries

Subscription Price. U. S. and Canada, $1.00 Per Year
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Vol. 2 **JULY, 1920** **No. 1**

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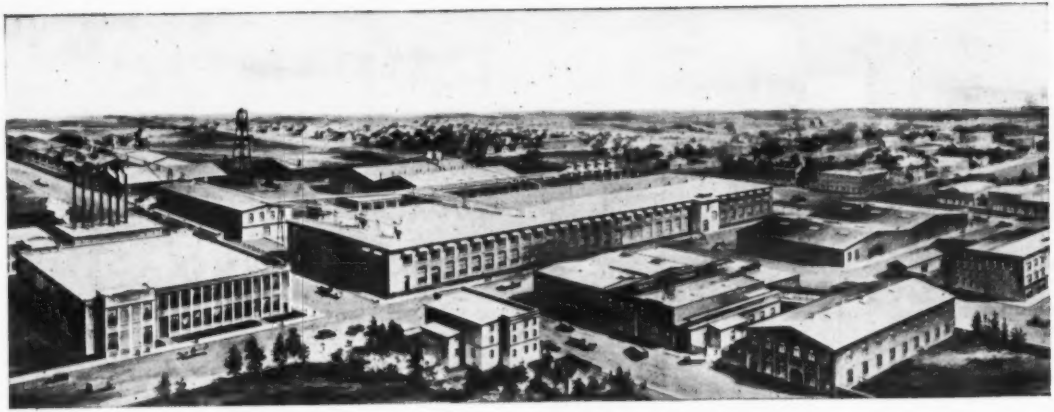


Plants of the General Asbestos and Rubber Co., Charleston, S. C.

From a small space, in 1895, occupying a corner of a warehouse, have grown the huge factories shown in the composite picture above. Today the General Asbestos and Rubber Company is regarded as the world's largest producer of asbestos textiles. The concern is more than a local industry—it is one of the great "institutions" of Charleston; and, in fact, a conspicuous figure in the South's commercial realm.

The main plant in North Charleston is one of the finest industrial plants in the world. It covers practically ten acres, and contains everything that is up-to-date in machinery and devices calculated not only to make most every variety of asbestos products, but to make the work of employes easier and their surroundings more pleasant. Adjoining the plant is the village, specially laid out and constructed, which houses a large number of the employes. Modern, homelike cottages are provided for the workers. Rents are nominal. A $35,000 hospital, with a staff of physicians and nurses, is always open to the members of the workers' families. Employes are automatically covered by insurance. The morale of the organization is of the highest character; and altogether the concern represents one of the finest examples of industrial democracy and modernness in the country.

Asbestos brake lining, sheet and rod packings, carded fibre, yarn, cloth, cord, wick, rope, tape, braided tubing, gaskets and gasketing material, are among the more important products turned out by the General Asbestos and Rubber Company.

Asbestos in the Paint Industry

By G. B. Heckel, Secretary-Treasurer
Paint Manufacturers' Association of the United States

Consideration of the province of asbestiform pigments in the manufacture of paint products should be preceded by a brief discussion of the functions of the inert or reinforcing pigments, into which classification the asbestiform pigments naturally fall.

An inert pigment is defined as a pigment which does not react chemically with any other of the materials with which it is associated in the completed product; but as this definition would include many colored pigments proper, such as the carbon blacks, for example, the term is still further restricted to those chemically inert pigments which do not, of themselves, produce opaque coatings.

The class is rather small: barium sulphate or barytes; the silicates of aluminum and magnesium; silica itself; and calcium carbonate, which lies on the border line of chemical inertness.

These substances, in one form or another are used legitimately,

1—as diluents of less stable or more costly colors;
2—as dispersives of colors which in their pure form are undesirable
3—as solid bases on which colored dyes are precipitated to produce pigments
4—as physical dispersives in paints inclined to "settle" too compactly in the container.
4a—as physical dispersives of colors, to facilitate mixing.
5—as physical reinforcement in an otherwise weak film.
6—as a fire-retardant.

Instances of practice under the first heading, are the use of a rather high percentage of asbestiform pigment with red lead by the United States Navy during the war. Here it was calculated that the desirable properties of the lead pigment as a steel preservative could be utilized with economy of both material and cost, by dilution with the inert pigment.

Under the same heading falls the practice of diluting such expensive colors as paranitraniline red with an inert pigment.

The classic example under the second heading is the introduction of a high percentage of inert pigment into the chromate greens. This percentage usually runs over 70 by weight, and the resultant color is greatly superior because of this dilution.

Under three should be included both those inert pigments which, like aluminum tri-silicate, are precipitated from solution simultaneously with the dye, and those solid substances upon which adjective dyes are precipitated to produce solid pigments. Practically any of the inert pigments is applicable to this use.

The asbestiform pigments are believed, from the experience of paint manufacturers, to be conspicuously superior for the function classified under four, and probably their largest use in the industry is based on this property.

For the function under 4-a, which is of considerable importance, any inert pigment will serve. It relates to the excessive labor required to diffuse many solid colors throughout the mass to be tinted. The dispersion effected by grinding with them an inert pigment materially facilitates this work, making the colors, in painters' parlance, "easy to break up."

The function indicated under five, is widely claimed and denied. It is based solely on the form of the asbestiform pigments. The theory was probably first advanced by Mr. Robert S. Perry, who likened the asbestiform fibres in a paint film to the hair in plaster or the reinforcing rods in concrete, attributing to them a strictly comparable importance. To perform such an office, obviously form is all-important.

The sixth function enumerated in our category, is a comparatively recent development, based on definite research. Some five years since, the Educational Bureau of the Paint Manufacturers' Association of the United States, at the instance of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, menaced with legislation against shingle roofs, undertook a study of the reduction of fire hazards by the use of paint. This work was conducted by the Director of the Bureau's technical section, Mr. Henry A. Gardner, at

the Institute of Industrial Research, Washington, D. C., collaborating with Dr. Herman von Schrenk, a timber expert, with laboratories at St. Louis.

As a result of this work, Mr. Gardner eventually formulated a fire-retardant paint of which the following formula for one of the colors is typical:

18.60	pounds	basic sulphate white lead,	63.7% pigment
11.00	"	zinc oxide	
33.00	"	asbestine (magnesium silicate)	
.50	"	borax	
.90	"	dry lamp black	
24.00	"	linseed oil	36.30% Vehicle
2.00	"	liquid dryer	
10.00	"	mineral spirits	

The copyrighted title "Pamak" was given to the line and some fifty manufacturers were licensed to manufacture and sell it, under rigid specifications, using the Association's trademark. The Lumber Association has been enthusiastic in its endorsement of this product, which will probably be pushed vigorously as soon as final decision on its classification has been made by the Underwriters Laboratory, where it is now under test.

It will have been noted that up to this point the writer has employed the term "asbestiform" rather than the more concrete term "asbestos" (or "asbestus") in referring to this pigment. It will also be noted that Mr. Gardner, in the formula quoted above, narrows the selection to chrysotile,—the serpentine type of asbestos.

As a matter of fact, form rather than chemical composition appears to govern preference among paint manufacturers. True asbestos is, of course, a variety of amphibole, usually containing some aluminum. So far as I am informed, no careful investigation of the pigment properties of the two forms has been made; but certain indications would give color to the suspicion that differences in specific gravity—the amphiboles having generally a higher gravity than the chrysotiles—would show differences in the bulking figures, while possible differences in surface tension might produce other variations.

The forms of asbestos used in the paint industry are not generally, I take it, such grades of the material as are commonly designated by that name. Here length of fibre

is detrimental rather than advantageous, so that the narrow seam-like deposits of short fibres, while not so desirable for many other uses, are ideal for the production of pigment.

While the tendency of paint manufacturers during the past decade has undoubtedly been to curtail the high percentages of inert pigments formerly common, there is no doubt that recognition of their technical value has led to a more intelligent and legitimate use of them in many products. This is particularly true of the asbestiform type of inert pigment, demand for which has probably multiplied within the past eight or ten years. While there are available no statistics to corroborate this conclusion, it is nevertheless a fact familiar in the industry; a fact which is further substantiated by the common appearance of the term "asbestine," or "magnesium and aluminum silicates" on formula labels. In prepared paints of all types it appears to have won general favor; while for the other uses indicated at the beginning of this paper, other types of inert pigment appear to retain the preference.

The prevailing percentage of "asbestos" in high grade paint formulas averages about fifteen per cent. regardless of color, indicating that the pigment is introduced because of its physical qualities rather than as a diluent or cheapener.

In circular No. 83, of the Educational Bureau, the bulking value of magnesium silicate (calculated from the specific gravity) is given as 4.36 gallons and of aluminum silicate, as 4.62 gallons per one hundred pounds, indicating a yield of .26 gallons more per hundred from the latter than from the former. Mr. Gardner, in conjunction with the Bureau of Standards, is now engaged in a practical tabulation of bulking values determined from the commercial pigments themselves, and this research, when completed, will certainly throw much needed light on the subject, incidentally giving these values for the several grades of asbestos pigments now in use.

The only practical objection I have ever heard advanced against this type of pigment was, again, due to its form. The slender fibres are said to have a tendency to "up-end" themselves, forming a minutely rough surface.

FRANKLIN FUEL SAVING PRODUCTS

PRODUCTION vs CONSUMPTION

INCREASED Production and Decreased Consumption, to the point where our normal working surpluses are again built up, are absolutely necessary to the welfare of the Nation.

If this can be accomplished in the ordinary course of business so much the better. If not, it assuredly will come about through the means of a Panic with its attendant "hard times," "Soup Kitchens," "Bread Lines," etc. or enough of them to make us see the "Error of our Ways," and mend them.

Every move toward Increased Production and Decreased Consumption which any of us make reduces to just that extent the liability of a panic, or its intensity.

Every application of Heat Insulation effects an increase of production for the given labor and coal, or a decrease in consumption of coal and labor for the same production, or both. The shortage in coal supply is one of the most vital and serious conditions we have to face.

It is our patriotic duty to increase the sale of heat insulations in every legitimate place and it should be an easy one for the investment involved will be repaid two to four times in the first year and the saving will be pure gain thereafter.

The Franklin Mfg. Company

FRANKLIN, PA.

I have noted this effect myself in connection with several tests, but hardly regard it as a serious practical defect.

In conclusion, an inert pigment of this type would appear to leave nothing to be desired on the score of chemical stability, while possessing, from its form, certain valuable properties belonging to it alone.

Imports And Exports Of Asbestos For April

Imports of Crude Asbestos for the month of April amounted to 611 tons, valued at $139,899. This material came from the following countries:

England - -	$24,307	46 tons
Turkish Asia - -	25,740	66 tons
British South Africa -	38,648	404 tons
Portuguese Africa -	51,204	95 tons

Exports of Crude amounted to $2,989. (30 tons) and were sent to the Philippine Islands.

Manufactured Asbestos came into this country from Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, England and Scotland, the total amount being $38,934, divided as follows:

Belgium - -	$ 962
Germany - -	186
Switzerland -	5367
England - -	32052
Scotland - -	367

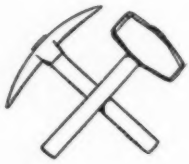
while manufactures were exported to the amount of $170,342, $14,578 of which went to Japan, $5,939 to England, $7,481 to British South Africa, $2,682 to the Philippine Islands, $15,485 to France, $1,750 to Germany, $6,638 to Spain, small quantities to other European countries, and the rest scattered over South America, Central America, East and West Indies, China, Australia; in fact nearly every country on the globe was supplied with American Asbestos Products during April.

HIGH GRADE ASBESTOS TEXTILES

Asbestos Fibre Spinning Company

North Wales, Penna.

ARIZONA



CANADA

E. SCHAAF--REGELMAN

220 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

American, Canadian, African Asbestos--Crude, Fibre

Owning and operating the only producing mines in Arizona, not controlled by Textile Manufacturers.

Arizona Asbestos is entirely free from Iron

European Headoffice:

WARMOESSTRAAT 76

AMSTERDAM

HOLLAND.

IMPORT

EXPORT

Asbestos in Arizona

Mining of Asbestos is not everywhere as unromantic, dust producing and character spoiling as it is in the Eastern Townships in Canada.

There is now an Asbestos district in the United States, where there is plenty of romance and ancient history, prehistoric cave dwellings and sacred salt licks, where even the fierce and warring red men were safe from their enemies before the advent of the white skinned explorer and exploiter.

"Per Aspera ad Astra"—Thru Cactus to Asbestos. E. Schaaf—Regelman on his way to his recently purchased Mine in Arizona.

This district is in Arizona either on the Salt River, which fills the well known Roosevelt Reservoir, or on its tributaries or in the Sierra Ancha, the dumps of the latter workings being visible to the traveler from the famous Apache trail connecting Globe and Phoenix.

The mining camps are isolated and men and beasts are very often thrown on their own resources, when traveling to and fro between Globe and the camps.

Stretches of so called "desert" of many miles have to be traversed and, while during several months of the year, when rainfall is abundant, this "desert" is rather more an enchanted garden than anything else, human habitations are few and far between and woe befalls the inexperienced traveler who loses his trail and goes into what seems to be an unlimited wilderness of cactus growth of gigantic di-

mensions, of thorny bushes and sun baked mesa, but the battle against nature and elements waged by the intrepid explorer produces a type of miners and operators that is

Entrance to the "most productive Asbestos Mine in Arizona?"

blunt and rugged, honest and fearless, and they do not care about the vile slander of envious hypocrites, as they know that they are among men whom self-reliance has taught to judge a man by the performance of his duties and his results obtained and not by the vindictive bickerings of his associates.

Asbestos Loading Station in Arizona—at 5000 feet elevation.

This is the romance of "Asbestos in Arizona."

Canadian Crude Asbestos and Fibre Corporation

LIMITED

THETFORD MINES

Crudes Nos. 1 and 2 — Spinning Fibres
Shingle Stocks — Paper Stocks
Cement Stocks

From
Thetford Mines
Black Lake
East Broughton
Robertson

Sole Selling Agents
ASBESTOS & MINERAL CORPORATION
Whitehall Building
NEW YORK

BRANCHES
London, Paris, Tokio, Genoa, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm
Rotterdam, Hamburg, Zurich, Sydney, Cleveland, San Francisco,
Buffalo, Chicago

We are reliably informed that the shipments which have recently left Globe for the east contain CRUDE ASBESTOS No. 1 and No. 2 of very superior quality, with an extremely strong and silky fibre and, while the Eastern Townships of Canada will probably always be the largest producers of ASBESTOS, latest developments seem to indicate that ARIZONA ASBESTOS excels in tensile strength and flexibility of fibre anything that has as yet been produced in Canada.

The latest addition to the Arizona Asbestos producers is E. SCHAAF-REGELMAN, of NEW YORK CITY, who has just returned east after a four month's stay at the mines.

To him we are indebted for the pictures of "ROMANTIC ARIZONA" in this issue.

Arizona Mine On Market

Responsible owners of a group of seventeen mining claims and mill site, located in Gila County, Arizona, would enter into negotiations looking to the sale of the property.

It is located 45 miles from Rice, and five miles from Chrysotile.

The claims have been thoroly proven by about 600 feet of tunnelling, which has uncovered the softest type of Crude Asbestos found in the Arizona field.

The mill site has excellent flow of water all the year round.

Mill buildings and tools are on the ground, together with warehouse, four workmen's houses, the latter of which will house about six men each.

The claims have been examined by the U. S. Geological Survey, and a most favorable report was made in a recent bulletin issued by the Department.

Anyone interested will be put in touch with the owners upon addressing ASBESTOS.

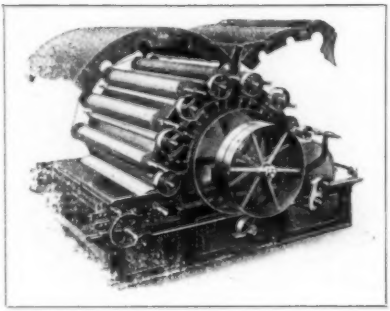
Very few people seem to know the exact uses made of Asbestos in the electrical trades. R. L. Gregory, E. E., of the Interlake Pulp and Paper Company, gives us information along this line in an interesting article to be published in August.

When you require

Asbestos Machinery

you should think of

"SMITH & FURBUSH"



We have built practically all the yarn-spinning equipment for Asbestos in this country.

Circulars and further particulars on request.

SMITH & FURBUSH MACHINE CO.

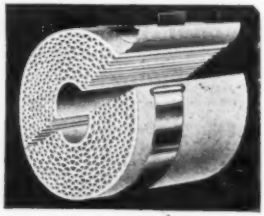
Philadelphia **Penna.**

Sal-Mo PRODUCTS

Quality *Service*

MULTICELL PIPE COVERING

Is made up of alternate layers of plain and corrugated Asbestos felt. It is manufactured to meet the need for a covering to be used on medium and high pressure lines, where the initial expense is not as great as for other High Pressure Coverings. The Heat Insulation Efficiency of MULTICELL has been established and its advantages are becoming more generally known. MULTICELL is now receiving the attention of the best known architects. (Write for details.)



Other PIPE COVERINGS
and
ASBESTOS PAPER *and* MILLBOARD
ASBESTOS CEMENTS

SALL MOUNTAIN CO.

305-15 South LaSalle Street
Chicago

Eastern Office - SCRANTON, PA.

Market Conditions

Crudes and Fibres:

Shipments from Canada are reported somewhat better due to improved car supply. Production, however, is at about the average post-war rate. Labor is ill at ease and that condition does not make for large output. No basic reasons for lowered prices are in evidence. For that matter, we believe the manufacturers are much more concerned about regularity and sufficiency of output than they are concerned about the price. Some there are, of course, who *always* want, expect and demand lower prices but the up and coming manufacturer understands that the price he pays must fully compensate the miner for his cost and give him a profit as well. There has been, and still, is needless inflation of prices on some grades of raw stuff. Imports from Rhodesia and Africa will correct this, in due season. Incidentally, we recently saw a very good specimen of chrysotile from China.

85% Magnesia:

If it were not for ship work, which at this time constitutes probably 90% of the demand, the market for Magnesia Coverings would be mighty "thin." The ever growing tendency of large building owners to get power from Central Stations, only installing heating plants, is presenting a market problem to makers of high pressure insulations. Some very able brains are at work on the situation and, having solved many more difficult propositions in the past, may be depended upon to put this one in order.

Demand for powdered carbonate continues good.

Asbestos Textiles:

Mills are running to full bookings of orders but considerably below capacity. First it is shortage of raw stuff, then labor troubles, then freight embargoes, then a railroad strike, until a manufacturer who, with a full order book at prices satisfactory, can put in a night of untroubled sleep, is indeed, in the language of the doughboy "sitting on the top of the world." Not many such have we found. And yet, the business is in better shape than ever before, due almost entirely to the tremendous activity in automobile construction.

Asbestos Paper and Millboard:

Conditions at this writing are about as last month. Great quantities of these products are used in the new buildings going up on every hand. Many cities and even small towns are requiring fireproofing at dangerous places, such as back and under ranges, above heaters, lining for switch boxes and the like.

The automobile builder also consumes quite a little for lining floor boards, jackets for mufflers, for core of metallic gaskets and many other small but in the aggregate large uses.

The paper maker is in better shape than he has been in for over two years.

Low Pressure Coverings:

Wood felt, air cell, moulded, and other miscellaneous coverings are in good demand. It is unfortunate that these manufacturers do not get together and standardize not only weights, thickness and sizes but the physical making of the coverings as well. Four Ply Air Cell of right manufacture is admittedly a splendid covering but there are nearly as many styles and qualities as there are makers. Some machines for corrugating the asbestos paper are efficient and some are not. Most manufacturers of Air Cell have built their own corrugating machines and the plant which has a good one labors under the delusion that if it keeps its advantage to itself it has the bulge on Mr. Competitor.

To a mighty trifling extent this is true, but, by permitting Mr. Competitor to continue putting out material of inferior quality, how much injury is done to the general cause of Air Cell? We think, over much.

"Faith, hope, charity, these three." Oh, for more faith. The hope and charity might follow and would, if the faith developed and kept.

Summary:

It is a real joy to edit the many contributions which flow in an ever increasing stream to our sanctum. When, however, each month it becomes necessary to write of the conditions in the industry, we approach the task prayerfully, for, in the space of one month so little change is no-

BLUE

Asbestos Brake Lining Yarn

A great deal of excellent Brake Lining Yarn is now being manufactured by the Asbestos Textile Industry of this country, with Blue Asbestos.

This Brake Lining yarn cannot be excelled.

We specialize in Blue Crude—fiberized

ASBESTOS LIMITED

8 West 40th Street

NEW YORK CITY

Associated with
The Cape Asbestos Co.,
London, England.

Mines, Griqualand, South Africa

ticeable in so large an industry that it is difficult to write without repetition.

Be that as it may, we rejoice with the industry in the knowledge of a strong market for all its products and prophesy that its days will be long, its joys will outweigh its difficulties and some time, somewhere, the miner, manufacturer, dealer and consumer will join hands in full understanding of the troubles and accomplishments of each other. Hail, that Utopian time and place!

Prices Current--June 1920

Average market prices paid by consumers for average quantity, quality and freight haul from producer, were about as follows:

Asbestos Air Cell Covering, 4 Ply	35% to 40%	off
" Cement	$1.75 to $3.00	cwt.
" Cloths, 10s Commercial	1.50 to 2.00	lb.
" Listings and Tapes	1.75 to 1.90	lb.
" Millboard	12.00 to 18.00	cwt.
" Packing, Steam, High Pressure	1.25 to 2.00	lb.
" Packing Sheet	1.00 to 1.50	lb.
" Wick and Rope	.65 to 1.00	lb.
" Paper, Commercial	12.00 to 18.00	cwt.
" Paper and Millboard, Special	17.00 to 35.00	cwt.
" Yarns, 10s Commercial	1.35 to 1.90	lb.
" Yarn and Cloth, Special	2.00 to 6.00	lb.
Magnesia Carbonate, Powdered	15c to 20c	lb.
85% Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Covering	5% to 15%	off

Heat Resisting Cements

To Stand Your Test

We will make prompt shipments of Fibre, Moulded Blocks, Covering, etc.

JOHN A. HOVEY
Germantown, Pa.

Bell Asbestos Mines

THETFORD MINES
Quebec, Canada

MINES OFFICE at
Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada
and
SALES OFFICE at
Ambler, Penna., U. S. A.

Miners and Shippers of

Asbestos

CRUDE AND FIBRE

OWNERS

The Keasbey & Mattison Company

Ambler, Penna.
U. S. A.

Major-General Sir John W. Carson, C. B.

Major-General Sir John Wallace Carson, the recently elected President and Managing Director of Consolidated Asbestos Limited, is entering an entirely new field at a time of life when most men are planning to retire.

To meet and talk with Sir John is a real inspiration. His genial, democratic and yet most dignified and self-contained manner is the very ultimate of what a successful man should possess.

He was born in Montreal on October 13, 1864, and received his education in the schools of that city.

Beginning his business career at the early age of sixteen with the Royal Insurance Company, at the age of twenty-two he had attained what was looked upon as the pinnacle of success in the fire insurance business, and was manager of the Fire Insurance Department of the Insurance Company of North America, which post he filled for five years. At that time, believing implicitly in his own ability, he struck out for himself and in a few years had built up a very large business as a financial agent, real estate expert and insurance broker. So extensive became this business that in 1908 he organized the Crown Trust Company, which took over and has developed the initial activities of the youthful builder into a very large enterprise. Sir John Carson is the vice-president and a large shareholder of the Crown Trust Company.

Having arranged for the handling of this part of his activities, he associated with him a group of capitalists and purchased, developed and promoted, a number of large and important mining properties, principally gold and silver. Many of the shares regularly traded in on change came into being by way of John Carson and his associates.

He is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, a J. P. for the District of Montreal, Governor Montreal General Hospital, Western Hospital and Montreal Diocesan Theological College.

For some thirty years Sir John Carson has been actively engaged in military matters, first with the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada in which he passed from Junior lieutenant to commanding officer, and, later, with the Can-

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN W. CARSON, C. B.

adian Grenadier Guards, which he commanded at the time war was declared in 1914. He was one of the first to offer his services to the Government and was sent overseas as special representative of the Department of militia of the Canadian Government in the British Isles, and at the seat of war. As a direct recognition of his able work, he was promoted respectively to the ranks of Brig. General and Major-General, made Companion of the Order of the Bath and received the dignity of Knight-Bachelor.

The tragedy of his life occurred just three months before the Armistice, when his only son, Major John Clontarf Kelvyn Carson, M. C., who had served thruout the war, was killed in action at the Battle of Amiens, France.

The Asbestos Industry has cause to feel honored by having actively interested in it so eminently successful a man as is Sir John Carson.

Congested Freight

So serious has become the congested freight situation in the large industrial centers that it is really dangerous.

Many causes are assigned to this tie-up, so that no one group accused has much trouble in shifting the blame on others.

The car shortage is the most visible sign of this trouble. It is estimated that 226,000 cars are necessary to provide car facilities to move goods as in normal times. Coupled with this is the strike situation—not only the switchmen's strike, the expressmen's strike, and such other spasmodic railroad strikes as are so frequently occurring, but the general sympathetic strikes all the way down to the strikes among team and truck drivers and dock workers. All these are contributing to the almost unbearable freight congestion from which business men are praying for relief.

The Asbestos Industry is suffering much inconvenience and considerable worry in securing prompt shipments of crudes and fibres. Canadian miners are handicapped in shipping by a shortage of cars having accommodations of about 100 to 150 cars a month when probably 600 to 800 are actually required. This is, indeed, a serious transportation problem when it virtually threatens the supply of raw products to so essential and vital an industry. Appeals

ASBESTOS FIBRE

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Asbestos Millboard
Asbestos Paper
High Temperature Cements
Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Shingles and Lumber
Insulating Cements
Fibrous Paints
Filtration Packings
Roofing Cements

THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Office and Mines

East Broughton, Province of Quebec
Canada

AMERICAN
COMP

Manufactu

Asbestos
NORRISTOWN,

Headquarter

YARNS, CLOTH, TAPES, FIBRES, BRAKE L

N ASBESTOS
MPANY

facturers of

s Textiles

VN, PA., U. S. A.

dquarters for
RAKE LININGS AND TEXTILES GENERALLY

have been made to the Interstate Commerce Commission without results.

What is the answer? Shall the result be disastrous? Will Congress take no action to arrange credits for the carrying companies? Will the Interstate Commerce Commission grant an increase of freight rates? Shall the business men of the country have no redress? Or is there a joker in the deck, trying to force government ownership of the carriers?

The Constitution of the United States is very emphatic in the statement that "all men are created equal"—that there shall be no discrimination in race, color or otherwise howsoever; yet the truck drivers' unions have refused to carry merchandise to and from places where strikes are in progress, or where non-union labor is employed, or where a ban on certain goods furthers the union's selfish interests.

No manufacturer or business man could show such favoritism or discrimination in business, without being prosecuted by the Federal Trade Commission.

Where is the Government? How long must business bear these absurdities? Money credits could be released by moving freight. There is much talk, but no action—all promise, no performance.

Where is the authority of Government? We need it.

No one has yet discovered how finely asbestos fibres can be split. A microscope magnifying 900 diameters, revealed fibres that are estimated to be five one millionths of an inch thick.

For the past three years the Universal Asbestos Company has been operating a small plant at the site of the Federal Asbestos Company's Mine, Broughton, P. Q., for the manufacture of a special type of pipe covering and insulating material. A second plant for similar use is now being installed at the mine of the Pennington Asbestos Company, Robertson Station, the work being under the direct supervision of President Ashenhurst of the Universal Asbestos Company.

The Psychology of Salesmanship will interest all Salesmen (and who among us is not a salesman?). This article, to appear in the August number, will prove helpful to Salesmen in taking up their Fall and Winter work.

ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED

Head Office

JACOBS BUILDING

282 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Que.

Canada.

MINING ALL GRADES OF ASBESTOS FIBRE

Mines located at East Broughton, Que.

J. A. JACOBS, *President and Managing-Director*

Asbestos Clothing

Despite the efforts of the newspapers to regard as a joke, the use of Asbestos Clothing, such clothing has been in existence for a long time and serves a very useful and humane purpose.

True enough we do not find Asbestos frocks in the ball room, nor yet on the street. Asbestos Clothes are not made for beauty, but for utility and, above all for protection.

The gentleman in the accompanying illustration would,

we imagine create quite a sensation if he walked down Broadway, but he is fully equipped for work in a foundry.

Workers in foundries could not do without Asbestos coats, aprons, leggings, mittens, masks, etc., to protect them from the fierce heat of the furnaces; in other places As-

SPINNING FIBRES
OF
Highest Grade

Edward H. Garcin & Co. Inc.
1821 Broadway
NEW YORK

BRANCH
MERCER STREET
Long Acre, W. C. 2
LONDON

bestos mittens and gloves are used by those who must handle hot objects in their daily work, Firemen protect themselves with Asbestos cloaks and mittens when fighting the flames, and in the War, machine gunners found Asbestos gloves and mittens invaluable.

At present the articles available for an Asbestos wardrobe are helmets, masks, coats both long and short, aprons, regular and butchers, leggings, gloves, gauntlets, mittens, and trousers. Asbestos blankets can also be purchased, these being used to extinguish fire.

Asbestos Garments are also used by workers in acids, and our English friends make for this purpose special material from Blue African Asbestos which they claim can withstand acids better than the white asbestos cloth.

Let those joke who will, but at some future date perhaps the jokers will realize the worth of a material which successfully resists heat and flames, and may even wish for an Asbestos Suit.

The National Traffic Officers Association, of which Daniel A. Sylvester, Lieutenant of Police, San Francisco, is President, will shortly hold a convention at which a number of most interesting subjects will be considered.

At present there is a movement on foot looking toward the international standardization of traffic regulations; for instance, in England drivers pass approaching vehicles by turning to the left, continually driving on the left side of the road, whereas here we do just the opposite. This matter will be given attention by delegates from practically every country on earth.

A subject of considerable importance to the Asbestos Industry is that of standardizing tests on safety devices used on moving vehicles. For instance, we are informed that consideration will be given to the standardization of brakes, brake linings, and the like, as well as to clutch facings, and insulations of wires, gasoline reservoirs, etc.

The work of this convention should be of considerable interest to manufacturers of Asbestos automobile equipment.

Paul Hammerich

Inspector of Asbestos, Crude and Fibre. Reports on Asbestos Mine sand Mills.

THETFORD MINES - QUEBEC, CANADA

Hobdell, Way & Co.

LIMITED

LONDON, ENGLAND

RHODESIAN CRUDE ASBESTOS

CAPE BLUE CRUDE ASBESTOS

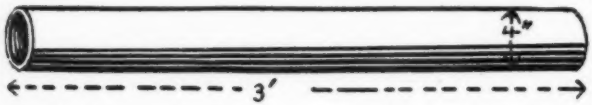
Address Enquiries to

W. D. CRUMPTON & CO.

Special Representatives

Room 1010 #8-10 Bridge Street

New York City - New York



This piece of bare pipe wastes a ton a year!

Do you know that less than 3 sq. ft. of bare pipe at 100 pounds of steam pressure mean a loss of a ton of coal a year, and for other steam pressures in proportion? Carey coverings will save you from 80 to 90 per cent of this loss—but be sure to get the *right one* for your condition. Their savings pay their first cost in less than a year and thereafter yield better than 100% dividends. Can you find any better investment?

Carey
ASBESTOS & ASPHALT PRODUCTS
85% MAGNESIA

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY
Wayne Avenue, Lockland
Cincinnati, - Ohio

McCord Manufacturing Compay Takes Exception to Statement Made in "Asbestos"

It is the desire of "ASBESTOS" at all times to be not only entirely correct in all statements, but to give no false or misleading impressions. We are therefore deeply indebted to the McCord Manufacturing Company, of Wyandotte, Mich., Manufacturers of Asbestos Metallic Gaskets, for their correction of an impression which may have been given by the article recently published entitled "The Gasket and Its Proper Uses." In order that our readers may have the full benefit of the McCord Manufacturing Company's criticism, we quote their letter in full:

In the April issue of ASBESTOS, in an article entitled "The Gasket and Its Proper Uses" appeared the following statement:

> "Metallic or asbestos gaskets have been used with varying success but experience has shown that gaskets of this construction could only be used where the flange or abutting surfaces are very smooth and even; then the gasket must be a perfect fit to insure satisfactory service."

This is literally true, but misleading. The first part of the statement entirely hinges on what is meant by "very smooth." It is a fact that surfaces might be found that were so rough that a metallic asbestos gasket would not hold them. Neither would any other gasket in all probability. The inference would seem to be that the surfaces must be perfectly smooth for use in conjunction with a metallic asbestos gasket, which is not according to the facts. In ordinary practice a metallic asbestos gasket will hold virtually any surface that is designed to be held by a gasket and the multiplicity and variety of their usage is the best demonstration of the fact. They are entirely used for steam service by practically every railroad on this continent. The gasoline engine is entirely dependent upon them, whether for automobiles, trucks, tractors, marine or aeroplane service. They are utilized for such widely differing purposes as stationary engines, compressors, carburetors, and boilers, as well as the ordinary steam line service. We find them sealing joints against air, steam, ammonia, water, oil, gasoline and various other elements.

In other words, their extremely diversified usage shows that they will perform any service which any gasket is ordinarily asked to do and some that are very unusual.

We have known of a few cases where boilers became so old and deeply pitted that it was difficult to secure a joint either at manhole or handhole with a metallic asbestos gasket and judge that the statement referred to was based upon some such case which had come to the author's knowledge. Whether better success was had with other varieties of gasket in such cases we do not know but believe not from the fact that such concerns as Babcock and Wilcox use metallic asbestos gaskets on not only all their new constructions but for their replacement business. They must fit the joint, but so must any gasket and one of the strongest arguments in favor of the metallic asbestos gasket is that due to the construction they may be made to fit any surface no matter what its irregularities of shape.

The asbestos gaskets of the type discussed in April ASBESTOS have no shape at all but must be formed by the person making the application to the shape desired and are necessarily limited to rounds and rough ovals, or squares, not exactly fitting anything. Metallic asbestos gaskets, on the other hand, are made for a particular joint only, in most cases by dies, and are exact to size and shape, no matter what the shape may be. This, of course, allows their use in a myriad of places in which the asbestos gaskets described are entirely inapplicable on account of shape of joints to be sealed.

Most outsiders have no conception of the magnitude and scope of the metallic asbestos business, under which heading we class copper asbestos, steel asbestos, and aluminum asbestos gaskets. The difference in the material used depends upon the service to be performed, for example, with ammonia, aluminum is ordinarily used. Many handhole gaskets for boilers are made with steel. The majority are copper asbestos, etc. The volume of all classes of metallic asbestos gaskets is quite large. We estimate that around fifteen millions of metallic asbestos gaskets are consumed monthly in this country. These range in size from ¼ inch to 20 feet in diameter, and in usage, from spark plugs to turbines, with thousands upon thousands of different sizes, shapes, and uses in between those named.

Asbestos Corporation
of Canada, Limited

The Largest Producers of Raw Asbestos in the World

CRUDES
SPINNING FIBRES
SHINGLE STOCKS
PAPER STOCKS

Mines

Kings Mines, Thetford Mines, Quebec
Beaver Mines, " " "
B. C. Mines, Black Lake, "
Fraser Mines, E. Broughton, "

Head Office

260 St. James St., Montreal

General Office

THETFORD MINES
Quebec, Canada

THE ORIGINATORS *and*
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS *of*

85% Magnesia
Sectional Coverings

Asbestos
Textiles, Paper
Millboards, etc.

"IF IT'S MADE OF ASBESTOS
WE'VE GOT IT"

Keasbey & Mattison Company
AMBLER, PENNA.

ASBESTOS

Wherever there is a joint of any description, there is pretty apt to be a metallic asbestos gasket to seal it. The industry keeps several thousand people busy all the time and consumes monthly about fifty cars of raw material, asbestos, copper, steel, aluminum, etc.

The growth of it has been very rapid in the past ten years and new uses for metallic asbestos gaskets are being found every day. Its complete adoption by the automobile industry has had the effect of making more and more people cognizant of the reliability, ease of application, general handiness, long life, and comparative low cost of the metallic asbestos gasket. To this constantly growing familiarity with its good points among the automobile riding public can probably be attributed a good part of its rapid growth and usage in other and entirely new fields which bring together as consumers such widely differing interests as manufacturers of mining machinery, injectors, valves, refrigerating machinery, etc., gas works, water works, paint works, chemical works, oil companies, and hundreds of others too numerous to mention. Wherever an engineer has any unusual sealing problem from the nature either of the joint or the element to be contained, he is now pretty apt to turn to a metallic asbestos gasket. With the asbestos protected, thus allowing its full and free use as insulation, by a material strong, tho ductile, the whole forms a combination which is hard to equal, especially where the call upon the gasket is very exacting as with elements difficult to hold or under conditions of either high pressure or superheat.

We certainly deny the imputation that the use of metallic asbestos gaskets, either generally or in any particular field, is rather a limited affair, depending for outlet only upon a certain class of joint or any other conditions.

W. W. McCord.

Mr. McCord has promised to give us, later on, an article more fully describing and illustrating Asbestos Metallic Gaskets, with a description of their use, service, etc.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE CO.

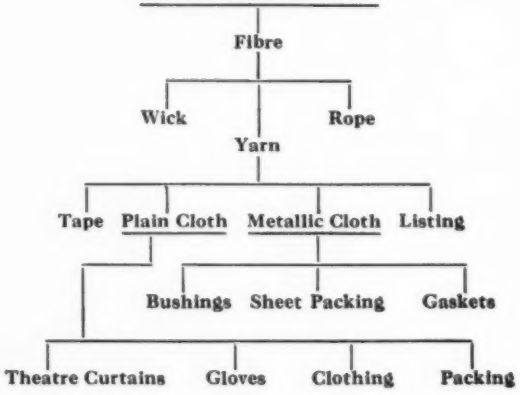
INCORPORATED

MILLS
REYNOLDSVILLE
PENNA.

GENERAL OFFICES
WOOLWORTH BUILDING
NEW YORK

WE MANUFACTURE

ASBESTOS



"Quality and Service"

ASBESTOS TEXTILE CO.

INCORPORATED

MILLS
REYNOLDSVILLE
PENNA.

GENERAL OFFICES
WOOLWORTH BUILDING
NEW YORK .

85% Magnesia—The Time-Proven Heat Insulator

Endorsements of Engineers and Architects who have seen 85% Magnesia give 35 years of continuous service, establish abiding faith in the insulating efficiencies of this material from the date of its birth.

A veteran of the insulation game, tells of some of the early experiences had by Engineers with 85% Magnesia and the recommendations given it.

The Franklin Sugar Refinery put into service the first 85% Magnesia made. It was applied by the inventor, Hiram N. Hanmore, and so far as known it is still serving the purposes for which it was installed.

The Kensington Engine Works, thru H. C. Francis, as early as 1886, testified that 85% Magnesia had been installed on 100 jobs without finding reason to regret their decision, and subsequent years witnessed a vast multiplicity of the number of these installations.

The consulting engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad, Joseph J. DeKinder, in 1888, after three years' experience with 85% Magnesia on steam surfaces of all shapes, varying pressures, and exposed to all conditions, bears testimony to its superior insulating value by pledging not only his endorsement, but his continued recommendation to all his clients. Thirty years later, in 1918, on his sick bed, in the Baltimore Hospital, he stated that his active engineering life since had nothing but emphasis to add to his statement of '88.

In 1883, thru the endorsement of Edward Atkinson, the Bostonian, 85% Magnesia was made the approved insulation by the Fire Insurance Companies of those days.

A severe test of Magnesia Covering (submitted to hot fires and high steam pressures for two years) convinced the great yachtsman, Nat Herreshoff, of Bristol, R. I., of its singular worth, and since his day, this insulation has had the right of way in covering steam pipes and boilers aboard ship.

Since 1887, the U. S. Navy Specification has read "Magnesia Insulation Material shall contain not less than 85% of Hydrated Magnesia Carbonate."

Notwithstanding the fact that pressures have increased several hundred per cent in recent years, evidence is at hand that more 85% Magnesia covers steam pipes and flat surfaces carrying steam than the total of any other insulating product for commercial purposes.

True to its Natal Day, 85% Magnesia has withstood the test of time. After 30 years of service, it may be removed, tested for efficiency, found saving the maximum volume of heat units as when first installed, replaced on the pipe surface from which removed, and continue the same maximum service. This nature-given power of non-conduction, inherent on the day of its birth, will only be relinquished when all things temporal shall have passed away.

An Appreciation

Dozens upon dozens of encouraging letters have come to us during the year. Many verbal comments of the same character have been made. The growth of this little journal has been quite remarkable.

These things, taken together with the kindly criticisms which have been made, make us very happy in the preparation of ASBESTOS, month after month. We approach the task in a spirit of humility, realizing how little any one person can possibly know about an industry of such great size and extent.

However, our advertisers, subscribers, and technical readers have so cheerfully and fully supported us in the work that we have unbounded faith in our united ability to make ASBESTOS ever better and still better.

We enter, with this issue, Vol. II, the second year, most thankful to you all, and earnestly bespeaking your continued assistance.

Advertising Agents serving Asbestos Manufacturers should receive a copy of ASBESTOS, the magazine, so that they may be advised of all points of interest concerning Asbestos Products. Send us their names and let us solicit them for subscription, or, if you like, subscribe yourself for a copy to be sent your advertising agents.

Bennett-Martin
Asbestos and Chrome Mines
LIMITED

Head Office
Thetford Mines, P. Q.
Canada

General Sales Office
220 Broadway, New York

Asbestos Crude and Fibre

Mines located at
Thetford Mines and Vimy Ridge

CROCIDOLITE CHRYSOTILE

AFRICAN BASE METALS EXPORT CO. LTD.
P.O. BOX 42
DURBAN NATAL.
CABLES ABMECOL. DURBAN
CODES BENTLEYS & WESTERN UNION

AMOSITE TREMOLITE

"Open Shop" Recommended by Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce

Industrial conditions in the building trades of Philadelphia have become so strained by the successive demands of labor for wage increases that the Chamber believes the only solution lies in a general declaration for the "Open Shop."

In the face of the shortage of homes, industrial buildings and plant additions, the organized unions of Philadelphia still continue to force employers to adhere to labor's restricted practices and unfair regulations. While wages have been decidedly advanced, production has been materially curtailed. A bricklayer five years ago would lay 1500 to 1800 bricks a day, while his present average is but 600 to 700.

In the steam fitting and plumbing trade, added to the Union's array of rules and practices, is one providing that all pipes up to a certain size must be cut on the job by hand labor. This not only increases the demand for labor but doubles the cost of that part of production.

The Chamber points out that England, thru no less a personage than Sir Lloyd George, found during the war that English production was so curtailed by the rules and restricting practices of the unions, that a declaration for the "Open Shop" resulted in increasing production labor from 30% in some trades to 200% in others.

The chamber has assigned a special Committee to the study and investigation of "Closed Shop," conditions in the Philadelphia district, with a view to enlisting all the allied agencies including the banks, in breaking the yoke of restricted production, even if this should require an open declaration on the part of all trades to throw the doors wide open to union and non-union laborers alike.

It is believed that the relation between employer and employe must be determined once and for all, that production must be increased and that the only satisfaction for Philadelphia business lies in taking the bull by the horns and declaring for "Open Shop."

LITTLE TALKS ABOUT 85% MAGNESIA

When sales are far ahead, the factory is way behind and the "Chief" says "we haven't enough steam, we need another boiler."

What's the answer?

This problem was put up to an "85% Magnesia" man.

His answer was:

> "Are your pipe and boiler coverings **thick enough** for your present pressure?"

He knew that in many older plants the original "85% Magnesia" coverings were still on the pipes although steam pressures had largely increased. So he got them to test an 800 foot section of their own 8 in. pipe.

Sure enough, although the "85% Magnesia" covering was even better than when new, the line showed a condensation loss equal to 30 Boiler Horse Power **per hour.** Quick study of the Magnesia Association specification showed the correct thickness for the existing pressure. They figured also that by adding an extra thickness of "85% Magnesia" covering to bring their system up to modern conditions, they **wouldn't need any new boiler at all.**

Today, with pipes properly protected, they are saving the cost of that new boiler every few weeks, through increased efficiency as well as coal saved.

Have you a copy of the new specification? If not write for one today and study it. It may be that your plant needs "Modernizing" too.

MAGNESIA ASSOCIATION *of* AMERICA

721 Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia, Penna.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Wm. A. Macan, *Chairman*

George D. Crabbs	The Philip Carney Co. -	Cincinnati, Ohio
Alvin M. Ehret	Ehret Magnesia Mfg Co. -	Valley Forge, Pa
J. R. Swift -	The Franklin Mfg. Co. - -	Franklin, Pa.
R.V. Mattison, Jr.	Keasbey & Mattison Co. - - -	Ambler, Pa.

News of the Industry

The Glendenning Asbestos and Rubber Corporation has been chartered in Pelham, N. Y., with $110,000 capital, for the manufacture of asbestos and rubber products and sundries, W. J. Glendenning, a consulting engineer on Rubber, Asbestos and Balata, and located at 105 W. 40th St., New York City is named as one of the incorporators. We are glad that Mr. Glendenning has started his project aright by taking a subscription to "Asbestos."

B. Marcuse, President of the Asbestos & Mineral Corporation, New York, has returned from a several months' stay in Europe, where he was investigating conditions in the Asbestos Industry.

On Sunday, June 6th, Mrs. R. V. Mattison, Jr., was suddenly stricken with an acute attack of appendicitis, and, after consultation, was taken to the Germantown Hospital, where Dr. Ed. Ross performed an appendectomy. Mrs. Mattison has gone a long way toward full recovery and was returned to her home on Sunday, June 20th.

The Million Dollars worth of preferred stock recently offered by the General Asbestos & Rubber Company, has been over subscribed.

The Newark Evening News of May 25th, 1920 issue, discussing the uses of Asbestos, says Asbestos Paper is now largely used for wall covering and carpet lining. These are new uses to us. Does anyone know anything about them?

J. C. Kistler, for seven years a Salesman for the H. F. Watson Company of Erie, Pa., has recently associated himself with the Asbestos & Magnesia Materials Company of Chicago, as Salesman and Superintendent.

The American Asbestos Company of Norristown, Pa., is distributing to its customers very beautiful thermometers. These are of the dial variety, of copper and bear their advertisement of Testbestos Brake Lining prominently. The Editor of ASBESTOS was fortunate enough to receive one of these thermometers and appreciates it highly.

The Asbestos Department of the African Base Metals Export Company, Limited, Durban, Natal, South Africa, is now being conducted by Mr. H. T. Duncan.

For about seven years, Mr. Duncan was Mine Secretary, and at times, Acting Manager, of the Kings Asbestos Company of Rhodesia, which is one of the largest producing Mines of Chrysotile Fibre in South Africa. Mr. Duncan also has a firsthand

knowledge of the Crocidolite fields of South Africa, and has personally visited and inspected the new Zuzuland deposits of Chrysotile and Tremolite.

Mr. Duncan will visit America, expecting to arrive early in July, to be here for some weeks. Anyone interested in getting in touch with Mr. Duncan may do so by addressing the Editor of ASBESTOS.

Mr. Duncan's time will be divided between New York City and Philadelphia.

The Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Company of Ambler, Pa., now manufacture a green shingle in which the green is everlasting.

The Asbestos Textile Company, Inc., New York City, has increased its capital from $100,000 to $900,000.

John F. O'Brien, for some years Manager of the New York Branch of the General Asbestos & Rubber Company, resigned his position as of June 12th, and is now disengaged.

Many of our readers are well acquainted with Mr. O'Brien, and aware of his untiring zeal for the interests of the Asbestos Industry.

Mr. O'Brien is at present taking a rest and vacation, spending it in golfing and fishing in Michigan with his son. He has not yet decided what particular line of endeavor he will follow, and is open to consultation. His home address is No. 7 Highland Terrace, Orange, N. J.

The Asbestos Corporation of Canada raised the dividend rate on their common stock from a five to a six per cent per annum basis and the preferred from a six to a seven per cent basis.

A gracious appreciation, conveying respect, loyalty and real affection, was recently expressed by the Branch Managers of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, when they presented to Dr. Richard V. Mattison, President of the Company, on the occasion of his recent wedding, a pair of beautiful Sheffield Silver Urns, suitably inscribed.

The American Asbestos & Magnesia Company of Chicago, finds that, because of similarity of names, it is often confused with other Asbestos firms, and has therefore changed its name to The Asbestos & Magnesia Materials Company. The offices of this Company have been moved from 111 W. Washington St., to 1148 W. Madison Street.

The Standard Asbestos Company has moved its office and warehouse to 69 Beekman Street, New York City.

With the resignation of N. E. Newman, the Consolidated Asbestos Limited, of Montreal, is closing its New York Office.

Mr. Newman is President and General Manager of Asbestos

Consolidated Asbestos Limited

MINES

THETFORD MINES, QUEBEC, CANADA
ROBERTSONVILLE, QUEBEC, CANADA

Miners of all Kinds
OF
ASBESTOS CRUDE and FIBRE

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
Dominion Express Building
Montreal, Canada

Limited, who are specializing in fiberizing Blue Asbestos Crude.

The Asbestos & Rubber Works of America on July 1st opened a branch office and warehouse at 66-68 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass. Mr. W. N. Bolster has been selected as Manager.

The West Coast Asbestos Company, Los Angeles, California, is equipping a plant for the manufacture of textiles, packings, etc. E. M. Smith, for many years a successful jobber in this line, is the active head of the new Company.

Asbestos Mines, Limited, East Broughton, have about finished repairing the Milling plant on the Boston property and are commencing to produce fibre. The Mill is, at present operated with steam power, but the intention is to change this to electric power immediately, this change to be made while the old steam plant is in operation.

As the mill is about three quarters of a mile from the pit, a track and locomotive haulage is in contemplation, but until this is ready, teams and auto trucks are used to convey the rock to the mill. A steam shovel is being used to load the rock into the teams, and later into cars.

H. W. Edmondson, formerly with the Federal Asbestos Company has been appointed manager, and about 100 hands are now employed.

Andrew Johnson, who has been very ill with bronchial pneumonia, is, we are glad to say, out again, and taking an active interest in the management of the Johnson Company.

W. A. Janitsch, formerly with the Government survey, Ottawa, and having had four years overseas service, has been appointed as superintendent of the Federal Asbestos Company, as successor to H. W. Edmondson.

The Quebec Asbestos Corporation of East Broughton, have recently added another 1-½ yard steam shovel to their pit equipment. This will allow them to load enough additional rock to operate their mill to full capacity day and night.

They are also installing a large set of rolls, using them as auxiliary crusher, and it is expected this will materially increase their production.

This plant is one of the best equipped in the East Broughton district, and is under the able management of E. E. Spafford.

Jos. Poulin, who about three years ago built and equipped a small mill and plant in East Broughton, and has been operating this successfully since, has sold out to Mr. Samuel W. Cohen and associates.

This plant is situated near the Fraser Mine of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada. G. P. Angus, until lately engineer with the Consolidated Asbestos Limited, has been appointed manager.

ELWOOD J. WILSON

Mining Engineer

76 CORTLANDT STREET
New York City

Asbestos Crude and Fibre for Sale

Will Examine and Report on Asbestos Mines and Prospects Anywhere

Correspondence desired with Owners Asbestos Mines with a view of Purchase

The Imex Corporation of 25 Beaver St., New York City, are handling the output.

A few weeks ago it was the Editor's privilege to visit the plant of the Valley Forge Magnesia Company, Valley Forge, Pa. Messrs. Geo. V. Hurdle and John P. DuBois were most courteous in taking us thru the plant, which we found to be well equipped for the production of Magnesia Carbonate in Powdered form. The Valley Forge Magnesia Company are now actively manufacturing.

Because of the demand for Fiberized Blue Crude, Asbestos Limited has acquired the premises adjoining its present plant at Bound Brook, N. J., the premises having been formerly occupied by the Manchester Motors Company.

John P. DuBois, for some years office manager of the Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Company at Valley Forge, Pa., and lately Secretary-Treasurer of the Valley Forge Magnesia Company, reports having severed his connection with the latter Company.

Mr. DuBois has not as yet decided upon his future work and is open to consider propositions. His address is Hotel Hartranft, Norristown, Pa.

Consolidated Asbestos Limited has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼%, payable July 15 to holders of record June 30. An initial dividend of the same amount was declared three months ago.

J. R. Swift, Vice President and General Manager of the Franklin Manufacturing Company, is receiving congratulations on the arrival of a nine pound son.

CORRECTION

Correction of a statement made in June ASBESTOS is probably in order. We learn that the shipment of Asbestos by barge, made on May 20th, was not the first one made, some of the old established miners having shipped the shorter grades of Asbestos by barge on many occasions.

The engineer who begins to overhaul the heating system as soon as the steam is turned off is the one who will be ready for cold weather when next fall comes. The public begins to think about heat in September, but it is the engineer's business to think about it in May. Don't be caught napping.

—Power.

The manufacturer who cuts off his advertising, in strenuous days, is simply giving his selling organization an alibi for not selling the goods. "My dealers all want advertised goods, they sell easier," the salesman will report.

—Gumption.

QUALITY USACO PACKINGS

United States Asbestos Company

General Office: Lancaster, Pa.

Mills at Manheim, Pa.

We manufacture asbestos yarns and fabrics, also packings and friction facings and sell them exclusively to rubber goods manufacturers, packing manufacturers and brake lining manufacturers and to distributors of asbestos material on a quantity basis

Branches

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Asbestos Paper
Asbestos Roll Board
Asbestos Mill Board
Asbestos Packings
Asbestos Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Blocks
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Asbestos Roofings
Asbestos built-up-Roofing Felts
Asphalt Roofings
Asphalt Felts
Slate Top Roofings
Slate Top Shingles
Coal Tar Felts
Coal Tar Products

H. F. WATSON CO.

Main Office and Factories

79 Milk St. Boston — **Erie, Pa.** — 319 N. Wells St. Chicago

EHRET MAGNESIA MFG. COMPANY

VALLEY FORGE, PA.

Editor of Asbestos,
721 Bulletin Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Editor:

Last month the writer asked whether you would lend the columns of your comprehensive paper toward an educational campaign in the interest of **coal users.** Failing to have reply to this request, it may be that it was not understood.

For your information, Mr. Editor, I tell you that 85 per cent Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Covering commenced saving coal for the important industries of Philadelphia, in 1890.

A little more than thirty years ago the Franklin Sugar Refining Company, the U. S. Government, the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company, Wm. Sellers & Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the H. Disston Saw Works, for instance, gave their initial order for 85 per cent Magnesia, and, **especially note** this, that **each month in every year since 1890, some** or **all** of their interests have placed repeat orders.

This month of June, 1920, keeps up the record.

In June 1890, about 5000 sq. ft. of 85 per cent Magnesia was made. In June 1920 about 100,000 sq. ft. is made and the **supply is less** than the demand.

For every dollar the manufacturers of 85 per cent Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Covering have made by its "supply," the purchasers (the people who pay the coal bills) have made $2.00 by its "service."

The manufacturer's profit stops when the sale is made. The purchaser's profit continues as long as the Covering remains in service, and **it never wears out.**

The manufacturers of 85 per cent Magnesia want all coal users to know the truth concerning the economic marvel they manufacture. Its discovery ranks in importance with steam, the telephone, electricity, the air brake, etc.

Will you throw wide your columns so that the value of this interesting economic discovery may be known and appreciated by all who read?

Yours respectfully,
EHRET MAGNESIA MFG. CO.

We answer emphatically "Yes."
—The Editor.

VINDICATION

BY RUFUS T. STROHM

'Way back in the eighties, Methuselah Moore
Built a plant by the broad Mississippi,
And in chorus his friends and acquaintances swore
The old gentleman's brain had gone dippy.
Said they, "He's got bats in his belfry, by cripes!
Or his head's full of buzzin' muskeeters,
For he's usin' magnesia to cover his pipes
An' jacket his boilers an' heaters."

"He'd oughter use hair or he'd oughter use punk,"
They declared in a manner conceited.
"Magnesia for laggin' ain't nothin' but junk,
An' Methuselah's sartainly cheated.
The extry-dry heat of the steam it won't stand,"
They insisted, their tones growing louder;
"An' as for the steam-pipe vibration, my land!
It'll grind that magnesia to powder!"

The pipe hangers jiggled, the roof timbers shook,
And the pipes danced a regular shimmy,
But the engineer never vouchsafed them a look,
Because he was stupid and whimmy.
The pumps and the engines continued to throb
And the steam pipes kept swaying and slewing,
But still the magnesia stuck close to its job
Of keeping the heat from skidooing.

The spring freshets came and the river rose high,
Till Methuselah's plant was quite buried;
But though roof and chimney alone met the eye,
The owner was strangely unworried.
He waited with patience the end of each flood,
And then, without bragging or blowing,
He dug out his plant from the ocean of mud
And dried it and set it a-going.

Last month, when the new plant was knocked from its mold,
Then Methuselah's choice proved a true one,
For they stripped all the coverings off of the old
And they put them in place in the new one;
And now that magnesia, though put to the test
Of vibrations and drenchings repeated,
Stands up to its work just as well as the best,
Though the pipes carry steam superheated.

Robinson Press.
Hatboro, Pa.